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A STATISTICAL STUDY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AT THE CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE FROM THE YEARS 1868 TO 1901.

BY ROLLIN H. BURR.

A study of all the cases admitted to a single institution which receives a very large percentage of the insane of Connecticut is interesting both to the sociologist and the psychiatrist. To the sociologist such a study may aid in revealing those laws which, working in a community of seven or eight hundred thousand people consisting of every class, tend to produce a considerable number of people alien from the general community. To the psychiatrist such a study is interesting in that the history of the mental disease of a single individual is compared with that of a number of people suffering from the same mental disease.

The large number of cases admitted at the Connecticut Hospital permit a study along many lines. The questions studied by the writer include the following: admissions of individual patients by general nativity from towns and cities by decades and for total period, 1868-1901; admissions from towns and cities by decades and for entire period compared with the population, also admissions by general nativity

compared with the population; nationalities of insane from towns and cities by decades and for total period compared with native and foreign population; relative increase or decrease of nationalities among the insane during each decade; nationalities of insane by periods and by the counties of the State compared with the population; nativity of insane by periods for entire State and for two largest cities compared with the population by nativity; increase or decrease of the total number of insane suffering from the same psychosis in different decades by towns and cities, also a comparison of the total number of insane in the different decades; percentage of each psychosis by decades from towns and cities; percentage of psychoses from towns by counties and decades compared with the percentage of the population of the towns by counties and decades; percentage of each psychosis from towns by counties for whole period; percentage of the various psychoses from each city for whole period compared with average population of each city, also total psychoses of cities compared with those of towns; percentage of nationalities in different psychoses by periods from towns and cities; percentage of nationalities in each psychosis by towns and cities for whole period; ages at which the different psychoses are most prone to appear; duration of mental diseases of those who have died in the institution; heredity in relation to the different psychoses; psychoses of insane classified by occupation, also occupations of insane compared with the census report of occupations.

A small percentage of the insane of the State have not entered the institution, and therefore are not included in the tables. Hartford Retreat has received a small number of the insane of the State, and some have entered private institutions. Those not accounted for in this way, as deduced from a study of the reports of these institutions, are approximately 15 per cent of the total number of the State's insane for the whole period. The institution from which our statistics are taken, however, receives a large number of the pa-

tients admitted to these smaller institutions at some time during the course of the patient's mental disease. For this reason the percentage given above as not accounted for in the statistics is doubtless too large. Of those insane who have not come to the institution, the great majority are probably of the very well-to-do classes.

A few remarks concerning the method of collecting the statistics are necessary. (1) All patients are counted once in each set of tables. The number of individual cases admitted (not the number of admissions) is taken into consideration. The number of admissions to the hospital from its founding in 1868 to January 1, 1901, the period from which the numbers are taken, is over 9,400. The actual number of individuals treated is only 7,657. (2) The Kraepelin classification of mental diseases is used. (3) Where comparisons are made with the population, the census immediately following the decade is taken. This method of comparing the number becoming insane during a given period with the approximate population for the period is not a usual one, and admits of a certain degree of error; but it was the only available method to use, for any other would entail a very large amount of figuring. (4) The first period used is not a decade, but covers a period of twelve years. The number of cases admitted during the first two years was but a few compared with the total number for the period, so that the percentage of error is slight. (5) The division between towns and cities is somewhat artificial. With the exception of Manchester, Naugatuck, Willimantic, and Torrington, all places of over 8,000 have been classified with the cities. These places, in fact, have increased rapidly in population during the last decade, and have only exceeded 8,000 during that time; and they are therefore classified with the towns. On the other hand, Derby, Rockville, Norwalk, and Putnam, having been long chartered as cities, and their population being so near 8,000, are classified with the cities in the tables.

I have to acknowledge especially the hearty co-operation of Dr. Allen R. Diefendorf, psychiatrist at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, who has given much of his valuable time in diagnosing many cases of mental disease and in supervising and criticising the work. I am also greatly indebted to Dr. Charles W. Page, former superintendent of the institution, for many privileges granted. To these and to all others who by criticism, suggestion, and interest have aided in the production of the work, and especially to those who have helped in the laborious collaboration of the tables, I am exceedingly grateful.

Bibliography.—While preparing the tables, the author has undertaken a partial review of the literature on the etiology and increase of insanity. The material collected is abundant, but it cannot be introduced for extended discussion in this paper. On the etiology and increase of insanity the reader is referred to “The Modern Conception of the Etiology of Insanity,” John Batty Tuke, *Medical Record*, Vol. 54; “Increase of Insanity: . . . Among Negroes,” Thomas J. Mays, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. 136; “On the Supposed Increase of Insanity,” Edward Jarvis, *American Journal of Insanity*, Vol. 8; “Analysis of the Causes of Insanity,” J. B. Blackford, *Journal Mental Science*, Vol. 44; “Insanity among Women,” Clara Barrus, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, June, 1896; “Causes of Insanity,” H. P. Stearns, Putnam, N.Y., 1883; W. Bevan Lewis, “Text-book of Mental Diseases,” Griffin & Co., London; “Needs of Insane,” C. L. Dana, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, Vol. 9, 1882; *Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie*, XL. Band, 1884, Dr. Kollman; “Les Causes de la Folie,” Edward Toulouse, Paris, 1896; and “Increase of Insanity in the United States,” Foster Pratt.

For “heredity in relation to mental disease” the reader is referred to the following: “Some Studies in Heredity,” Martin W. Barr, *Journal Nervous and Mental Diseases*, February, 1897; “Insane Heredity,” H. P. Stearns, *Alienist and Neurol-*

ogist, Vol. 18; "Heredity in Relation to Mental Disease," W. H. Farquharson, *Journal Mental Science*, Vol. 44; to W. Bevan Lewis on "Mental Diseases" referred to above.

Table I.

A glance at Table No. I will at once reveal the fact that, while there is only a slight absolute increase in the percentage of the foreign element in the institution during the thirty-two years from the towns, there is quite a marked increase from the cities. This increase of the foreign insane from the cities is doubtless due to the fact that the foreign element has largely entered the cities. Something more striking is the fact that there has been a marked diminution of the foreign insane "having no residence," which in the first decade comprises 53.5 per cent., but in the last only 41.8 per cent. Table Ib shows the total increase of foreign born insane from the entire State who in the first decade numbered 516, or 36.3 per cent of the insane, and in the last, 1404, or 39.6 per cent. of the insane, or an increase of 3.3 per cent.

TABLE 1a.
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS OF INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS FROM TOWNS AND CITIES BY GENERAL NATIVITY, BY
DECADES AND FOR TOTAL PERIOD.

	Towns.				Cities.				No Residence Stated.			
	Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.	
	Total.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	Total.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1868-1880	659	464	70.4	195	29.6	691	59.0	283	40.9	71	33	46.5
1880-1890	1,109	767	69.1	342	30.9	1,431	55.0	643	45.0	146	80	54.9
1890-1900	1,302	895	68.6	407	31.3	1,961	55.2	877	44.8	287	167	58.2
1868-1900	3,070	2,166	69.2	944	30.8	4,083	55.8	1,803	44.2	504	230	55.5
											224	44.5

1b.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

	Total.	Native.		Foreign.	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1868-1880	1,421	905	63.7	516	36.3
1880-1890	2,686	1,635	60.8	1,051	39.2
1890-1900	3,550	2,146	60.4	1,404	39.6
1868-1900	7,657	4,686	61.2	2,971	38.8

Table IIa.

Table IIa needs but little comment. It discloses the fact that the urban life is more productive of insanity than the suburban or country life. It also gives the increase of insanity during the three decades: whereas in the first period there is approximately 1 insane to every 516 of the suburban and 409 urban population, in the last there is 1 insane to every 303 suburban and 261 urban inhabitants.

TABLE IIa.

ADMISSIONS FROM TOWNS AND CITIES BY DECADES AND FOR ENTIRE PERIOD
COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION, ALSO ADMISSIONS BY GENERAL NATION-
ALITY COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION.

1868-1880.	From Towns	659, or 1 Patient to every 516 Inhabitants.
" "	" Cities	691, " " " " 409 "
1880-1890.	" Towns	1,109, " " " " 330 "
" "	" Cities	1,431, " " " " 265 "
1890-1900.	" Towns	1,302, " " " " 303 "
" "	" Cities	1,961, " " " " 261 "

Table IIc combines the figures of the previous table, and gives the proportion of insane as 1 to every 438 in the first period, 1 to every 281 in the second, and 1 to every 255 inhabitants in the last. The striking difference between this and the following, which gives the proportion as shown by the reports of the institution, is evident. The latter gives the proportion of insane in 1880 as 1 to every 1,216 inhabitants, in 1890 as 1 to every 545, and in the last decade as 1 to every 444 inhabitants. Further, the ratio of insane to population, as deduced from the census reports of 1880, 1890, and 1900, are for the respective decades 1 to every 1,233, 1 to every 555, and 1 to every —.* The method adopted by the writer in estimating the "proneness of people to become insane" may be questioned. It is apparent, however, that a comparison of the actual number of people becoming insane during a given period with the approximate population of that community from which the insane are drawn

* Census returns of insane not yet published.

gives a more nearly correct proportion of the insane and their increase than the method usually adopted in United States census reports and by sociologists. The fallacy of comparing the number in a given institution at different moments with the population at the same moments, not considering the readmissions of many different patients and the fact that many of them have been in the institution for long periods, is clearly seen. Such comparisons, indeed, give us the number of insane relative to the population; but the "proneness of people to become insane" is not derived from this method of comparison, and especially is this true where but a single generation enters into the figures.

Table II*d* gives the relative numbers of insane among the native and foreign population. The sociological grounds for the large numbers of the insane among the foreign elements of our community have been discussed in many articles* and it is outside of the limits of this paper to go into the reasons for such increase.

TABLE II*c*.ADMISSIONS *vs.* POPULATION.

1868-1880	1,421 Insane, or 1 to every 438 Inhabitants.
1880-1890	2,686 " " " " 281 "
1890-1900	3,550 " " " " 255 "

RATIO OF INSANE TO POPULATION AS SHOWN BY HOSPITAL REPORTS.

1870	1 Insane to every 2,346 Inhabitants.
1880	" " " " 1,216 "
1890	" " " " 545 "
1900	" " " " 444 "

II*d*.

RELATIVE NUMBERS OF INSANE BY GENERAL NATIVITY.

1868-1880	Native	905, or 1 Insane to every 544 Native Inhabitants.
1868-1880	Foreign	516, " " " " 251 Foreign "
1880-1890	Native	1,635, " " " " 344 Native "
1880-1890	Foreign	1,051, " " " " 175 Foreign "
1890-1900	Native	2,146, " " " " 312 Native "
1890-1900	Foreign	1,404, " " " " 169 Foreign "

* Ellis, "The Criminal," p. 297; International Conference of Charities and Corrections, Sect. 4, pp. 82, 86, 181; National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1898, p. 268.

Table III.

A comparison of the nationalities of the insane from the towns and cities cannot be made as closely as may be desirable, since the census reports of the population do not give the population of all our cities by nativity. A comparison of Tables III*a* and *b*, however, reveals some important facts. The proportion of insane among the Irish is more than double that of other foreign nations; whereas the proportion of Irish in the State in 1880 is only 11.8 per cent. of the total population, the proportion of their insane during the first period is 20.6 per cent. for the towns and 29.4 per cent. for the cities, or an average of 25 per cent. This is, again, more striking in comparing the next period, when the proportion of Irish in the State is 10.8 per cent., while the average insane is 24.2 per cent. The English, French, and German also show a relative increase in insanity in the later periods, and among the Swedes there has been a striking increase.

TABLE III.

NATIONALITIES OF INSANE FROM TOWNS AND CITIES BY DECADES AND FOR TOTAL PERIOD COMPARED WITH THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

III*a*. INSANE.

	Towns.			Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Ireland . . .	20.6%	19.4%	15.0%	29.4%	29.4%	23.6%
England . . .	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.9	4.5	3.5
France . . .	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4
Germany . . .	3.1	3.5	4.	5.2	6.5	7.0
Russia . . .	.0	.0	1.	.1	.2	1.7
Sweden . . .	.5	2.0	3.6	.0	.8	2.0
Italy	.1	.4	1.2	.5	.7	1.1
Other Nations	2.9 *	3.3	4.9	2.5	2.3	5.1
Total Foreign	31.0	32.6	33.1	41.0	44.9	44.5
Natives . .	69.0%	67.3%	66.8%	58.9%	55.09%	55.44%

IIIb. POPULATION.*

	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Ireland	11.3%	10.8%	7.7%
England	2.4	2.9	2.3
France	.2	.3	.3
Germany	2.4	4.3	3.5
Russia	—	.8	1.2
Sweden	.3	1.7	1.7
Italy	.1	.7	2.1
Other Nations . . .	4.1	7.1	7.4
Native	79.1%	71.3%	73.7%

Table IV.

This table gives a comparison of the insane for the whole period by foreign nationality from the cities and towns of the State and shows the large relative preponderance of Irish insane.

TABLE IV.

PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN BORN INSANE, BY NATIVITY, FOR WHOLE PERIOD.
(To be compared with the Average Population.)

	Cities and Towns.	Average Foreign Population.†
Ireland	57.2%	39.0%
England	9.4	10.5
France	.7	1.0
Germany	13.0	14.2
Russia	1.7	3.1
Sweden	5.2	5.5
Italy	1.9	3.3
Other Nations . . .	10.5	22.7

Table V.

This table shows the proportion of the total insane of each nationality entering the institution in the three consecutive decades, and by comparison of Tables V¹ & ² we see the relative increase or decrease of each nationality in the three different periods. That which is most marked in the tables is the increase of the insane Irish, Swedes, Italians, and Russians.

* Census does not give foreign population by city and town.

† Average of census reports 1880, 1890, 1900

TABLE V.
COMPARATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH NATIONALITY IN-
SANE IN DIFFERENT PERIODS.

V¹.

Insane.	Towns and Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Irish	21.2%	38.6%	40.1%
English	17.1	39.8	43.0
French	14.3	32.1	49.9
German	15.5	34.2	50.1
Russian	1.2	5.0	93.7
Swedes	2.3	26.4	71.5
Italian	5.3	19.7	74.9
Other Nations . . .	12.4	27.5	60.0

V².

Population.	Towns and Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Irish	32.2%	35.4%	32.3%
English	26.8	35.7	37.4
French	19.4	36.8	43.6
German	19.8	39.2	40.
Russian	.6	33.7	65.8
Swedes	6.8	39.6	53.3
Italian	4.8	32.2	62.8
Other Nations . . .	—	—	—

Table VI.

An analysis of Table VI reveals some interesting facts. It shows (1) that the proportion of native insane compared to percentage of population from Fairfield, Litchfield, and Windham Counties is much less than from the remaining counties during the first decade, and that Middlesex County gives the highest proportions; (2) that in the second and third decades the proportion of native insane is quite close for the different counties except that of Middlesex, which gives a proportionately large percentage of insane; (3) that there is a relatively small percentage of Irish from Fairfield, Litchfield, and Windham Counties during the first decade, while there is a very

marked proportionate increase of the insane Irish in all the counties in the later decades; and (4) that the Swedes and native Americans show the least insane to population.

TABLE VI.

NATIONALITIES OF INSANE BY PERIODS AND BY COUNTIES OF STATE
COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION.

One person insane to following number of population:—

	Native.	Irish.	English.	German.	Swedes.
Fairfield:					
1880	642	350	659	262	280
1890	388	166	240	230	298
1900	377	138	218	236	244
Litchfield:					
1880	719	315	—	231	—
1890	432	132	285	174	—
1900	360	150	266	277	230
Windham:					
1880	974	948	—	—	—
1890	439	218	453	—	341
1900	427	104	231	162	129
Tolland:					
1880	484	130	—	631	—
1890	410	77	110	625	—
1900	347	—	117	184	—
Hartford:					
1880	579	185	471	342	661
1890	340	116	213	208	430
1900	333	84	129	150	188
New Haven:					
1880	559	286	586	326	—
1890	364	122	170	191	308
1900	407	147	306	438	192
New London:					
1880	561	150	206	140	—
1890	429	107	241	779	149
1900	366	90	173	162	—
Middlesex:					
1880	271	117	58	493	341
1890	191	75	118	146	155
1900	195	72	147	139	113

Table VII.

Table *a* combines the figures of Table VI and gives the proportion of each nationality insane to the population by

decades. In every case except that of the Italians, we see a relative increase of the insane which is most marked in the Irish, English, and German.

Table VIIb gives the percentage of nationalities among the insane by decades for Hartford and New Haven, with the percentage of nationalities in the total population for comparison. A study of the table reveals the following facts: Hartford has more native insane in proportion to the population than New Haven. There is a proportionate decrease in the percentage of native insane in the two cities in the decade of 1880-1890 over that of 1868-1880, also that of 1890-1900 over that of 1880-1890. There is the usual large proportion of Irish insane from the two cities.

TABLE VII.

VIIa.

NATIONALITIES OF INSANE BY DECADES FOR ENTIRE STATE COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION.

One person insane to the following number of inhabitants:—

	Native.	Irish.	English.	French.	German.	Russian.	Swedes.	Italians.
1868-1880	544	200	336	359	265	—	521	293
1880-1890	344	117	187	292	222	1,463	316	480
1890-1900	307	174	312	303	180	326	329	868

VIIb.

NATIONALITIES BY DECADES FOR HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

Hartford.

	Native.	Irish.	English.	French.	German.	Canadian.	Swedes.	Italians.
1868-1880.								
Insane	60.9%	34.1%	.8%	—	3.2%	—	—	.8%
Population	74.1	16.0	2.3	—	3.3	—	—	.2
1880-1890.								
Insane	51.1	36.7	.7	—	7.8	1.1%	.3	.3
Population	75.1	14.7	2.5	.1%	4.1	1.5	.9	.6
1890-1900.								
Insane	51.0	29.0	2.8	.5	4.9	—	2.0	.5
Population *	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—

* Omitted in last census report.

New Haven.

	Native.	Irish.	English.	French.	German.	Can- adian.	Swedes.	Ital- ians.
1868-1880								
Insane	56.2%	32.0%	2.6%	—	9.1%	—	—	—
Population	75.0	15.3	2.1	—	4.4	—	—	—
1880-1890								
Insane	48.6	32.4	4.5	.3	9.3	.6	.9	.3
Population	74.1	13.4	2.1	.1	5.6	1.1	.9	2.3
1890-1900								
Insane	56.0	20.1	1.9	.4	7.7	.4	1.4	2.9
Population	75.4	10.2	1.8	.1	4.6	1.2	1.3	5.1

Table VIII.

A comparison of Tables VIII¹ and VIII² reveals the following facts concerning the predominance of particular forms of psychoses in the given periods.

1. In the order of degree, the towns produced relatively more cases of neurasthenia, manic depressive insanity, and dementia præcox in the first period. In the cities there were more cases of neurasthenia, dementia præcox, dementia paralytica, and epilepsy.

2. In the next decade, in the order of predominance from the country are dementia paralytica, neurasthenia, and melancholia, while from the cities organic dementia and the relatively infrequent psychoses are alone above the average.

3. In the last decade, from the towns paranoia, imbecility, alcoholic insanity, senile dementia, and epilepsy are most in evidence. From the cities for the same period, paranoia, imbecility, senile dementia, neurasthenia, alcoholic insanity, and dementia paralytica predominate.

4. The first period marks few cases of paranoia, organic dementia, imbecility, and senile dementia from the towns, while from the cities there are relatively few cases of paranoia, organic dementia, senile dementia, and imbecility.

5. In the second period the towns show the smallest relative percentage of paranoia, imbecility, and alcoholic psy-

choses; and the cities show relatively few cases of neurasthenia and dementia paralytica.

6. In the last decade the towns present relatively few cases of neurasthenia and melancholia, while from the cities there are relatively few numbers of dementia præcox, epilepsy, and melancholia.

TABLE VIII.

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM THE SAME PSYCHOSES IN DIFFERENT DECADES BY TOWNS AND CITIES TO BE COMPARED WITH TOTAL NUMBER OF INSANE IN DIFFERENT DECADES.

VIII¹.

	Towns.			Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Dementia Præcox .	22.2%	36.2%	41.6%	19.0%	35.1%	45.5%
Manic Depressive .	25.6	31.6	43.2	16.0	36.1	46.9
Senile Dementia .	13.9	35.9	50.1	12.0	32.9	55.0
Alcoholic Insanity .	15.8	30.3	53.8	16.2	33.7	50.0
Dementia Paralytica	16.2	41.5	42.2	18.0	31.3	50.6
Melancholia . . .	21.1	39.7	39.1	16.1	38.1	45.6
Organic Dementia	11.6	36.4	51.9	8.4	40.0	51.5
Epileptic Insanity .	19.1	33.9	47.0	18.7	35.9	45.8
Paranoia	9.2	24.7	65.9	4.0	35.7	60.2
Neurasthenia . . .	33.3	40.0	26.6	30.7	15.3	53.8
Imbecility	13.1	29.5	57.3	12.6	30.5	56.8
Idiocy	—	—	—	—	10.0	—
Other Psychoses . .	32.1	31.2	36.6	21.9	43.8	34.2

VIII².

	Towns.			Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Total Insane . . .	21.4%	36.1%	42.4%	16.9%	35.0%	48.0%

Table IX.

A comparison of the percentages of different psychoses from towns and cities is interesting in bringing into view some of the etiological factors concerned in the production

TABLE IX.

PERCENTAGE OF DIFFERENT PSYCHOSES BY DECADES FROM TOWNS AND CITIES.

	Towns.				Cities.			
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	Total Average. 1868-1900.	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	Total Average. 1868-1900.
Dementia Præcox .	32.3%	30.3%	25.9%	28.7%	32.3%	28.5%	27.8%	29.3%
Manic Depressive .	28.1	20.8	21.6	22.6	21.3	23.0	21.4	22.5
Senile Dementia .	5.2	9.1	9.8	8.6	6.6	7.1	9.1	8.2
Alcoholic Insanity .	4.7	5.3	7.3	6.0	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.7
Dementia Paralytica	3.3	5.1	3.9	4.2	7.0	5.3	6.1	6.2
Melancholia . . .	9.1	9.8	7.6	8.7	7.6	9.1	8.5	8.4
Organic Dementia .	2.	3.7	4.7	3.8	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Epileptic Insanity .	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	3.9	4.5
Paranoia	1.3	1.8	3.4	2.2	—	1.4	2.8	.3
Neurasthenia . . .	2.1	3.0	4.3	3.4	.5	.1	.4	2.4
Imbecility	2.1	2.9	4.3	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.7	.9
Other Psychoses . .	4.8	2.8	2.2	2.9	4.5	4.5	2.4	6.0

of insanity. A comparison of the tables under IX may lead to some conclusion in regard to these factors. Dementia præcox is slightly less predominant in the country than in the city; manic depressive insanity is especially marked in neither country nor city; senile dementia is more characteristic of the suburban population; alcoholic insanity is much more prominent in the city, where its average during the three decades is almost constant,—this is also true of dementia paralytica; melancholia is more prominent in the country; organic dementia is also slightly more predominant in the country; while paranoia, neurasthenia, and imbecility are markedly more prevalent in the country.

Table X.

Table X¹ when compared with that of X² gives us interesting data concerning the distribution of different forms of insanity by periods. The most important facts deduced are these: (1) Middlesex, New Haven, and Tolland Counties during the first decade show the largest relative percentage

of dementia præcox cases from the towns. In the second decade Middlesex and Tolland lead in the number of this psychosis, while in the last decade Middlesex County alone gives more than its average of this psychosis. (2) Alcoholic insanity is largely represented from Fairfield, Hartford, and New Haven Counties, while New London, Hartford, and Fairfield Counties are productive of a proportionately larger number of cases of paralytic dementia.

A study of Table X¹ also reveals many facts in regard to the movement of the different psychoses in the several decades. (1) The increase of dementia præcox in Windham and Hartford Counties and the decided decrease in Tolland, New Haven, and Middlesex Counties is shown. (2) Manic depressive insanity shows a marked decrease in Tolland, New Haven, New London, and Middlesex Counties, with a slight increase in Hartford County. It is also a noteworthy fact that it had its greatest prevalence in Litchfield, Windham, Hartford, and Middlesex Counties in the middle decade.

Senile dementia shows an increase in Fairfield, Litchfield, Windham, Hartford, and New London Counties, while in Tolland and Middlesex Counties there is a decrease in this form of insanity.

TABLE XI.

PERCENTAGE OF PSYCHOSES FROM TOWNS BY COUNTIES AND DECADES.

	Fairfield.	Litchfield.	Windham.	Tolland.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Middlesex.
Dementia Præcox:								
1868-1880	12.9%	9.5%	3.7%	7.5%	15.4%	12.9%	10.8%	12.9%
1880-1890	11.7	11.9	7.2	6.2	18.4	11.1	10.4	8.3
1890-1900	11.3	9.6	6.8	4.9	24.0	9.6	9.1	6.3
Manic Depressive Insanity:								
1868-1880	11.0	11.4	4.3	6.2	12.4	16.2	14.3	11.9
1880-1890	10.9	16.0	7.5	6.0	19.3	11.7	9.0	12.1
1890-1900	16.3	12.1	5.6	1.9	16.3	11.0	6.7	9.6
Senile Dementia:								
1868-1880	5.2	10.5	5.2	7.8	10.5	10.5	2.6	28.9
1880-1890	11.2	11.2	4.3	4.3	27.5	19.7	2.5	16.3
1890-1900	13.1	11.8	6.8	5.6	29.3	10.0	6.2	7.5
Alcoholic Insanity:								
1868-1880	5.7	8.5	—	5.7	28.5	11.4	5.7	22.8
1880-1890	13.4	2.9	2.9	5.9	22.3	13.4	5.9	8.9
1890-1900	13.3	11.6	3.3	5.0	15.0	10.8	5.8	7.5
Dementia Paralytica:								
1868-1880	12.0	—	8.0	4.0	24.0	12.0	16.0	8.0
1880-1890	13.8	4.6	10.7	6.1	20.0	1.3	10.7	4.6
1890-1900	17.1	12.5	7.8	4.6	9.3	3.1	14.0	3.1
Melancholia:								
1868-1880	13.2	14.7	2.9	5.8	19.1	22.0	10.2	8.8
1880-1890	9.5	14.2	4.7	7.1	10.3	18.2	12.6	9.5
1890-1900	13.9	17.3	9.5	1.7	20.8	17.3	7.8	8.6
Organic Dementia:								
1868-1880	—	6.6	—	13.3	—	6.6	20.0	20.0
1880-1890	10.6	10.6	4.2	6.3	2.1	6.3	6.3	10.6
1890-1900	11.6	7.7	5.1	2.5	1.2	25.9	5.1	6.2
Epileptic Insanity:								
1868-1880	8.5	8.5	11.4	14.2	17.1	8.5	5.71	8.5
1880-1890	17.4	12.6	7.9	4.7	14.2	14.2	1.5	14.2
1890-1900	10.7	24.6	7.6	6.1	24.6	7.6	15.3	9.0
Paranoia:								
1868-1880	—	20.0	—	—	20.0	20.0	10.0	20.0
1880-1890	4.1	8.3	16.6	16.6	8.3	25.0	—	8.3
1890-1900	5.6	16.9	1.8	9.4	32.0	15.0	—	3.7
Neurasthenia:								
1868-1880	—	50.0	—	—	16.6	16.6	—	—
1880-1890	—	—	16.6	16.6	—	16.6	—	16.6
1890-1900	—	40.0	—	—	—	40.0	—	—
Imbecility:								
1868-1880	18.7	—	18.7	6.2	18.7	—	18.7	12.5
1880-1890	10.5	13.1	7.8	2.6	21.0	5.2	13.1	10.5
1890-1900	25.5	5.6	9.8	2.8	8.4	12.6	15.4	9.8
Other Psychoses:								
1868-1880	16.2	10.8	10.8	2.7	29.7	13.5	—	10.8
1880-1890	11.3	9.0	2.2	4.5	43.1	11.3	2.2	11.3
1890-1900	5.7	12.5	5.0	2.5	25.0	20.0	2.5	17.5

TABLE X².

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF TOWNS BY COUNTIES AND DECADES.

Popula- tion.	Fair- field.	Litch- field.	Wind- ham.	Tolland.	Hart- ford.	New Haven.	New London.	Mid- dlesex.
1880	13.5%	15.3%	11.1%	7.0%	20.9%	12.8%	12.2%	7.0%
1890	14.4	15.0	10.9	7.0	20.9	14.0	11.2	6.9
1900	13.9	16.0	9.9	6.2	22.0	15.3	10.2	6.1

Alcoholic insanity is increased in Fairfield, Litchfield, Windham, and New London Counties, but is decreased in Tolland, Hartford, New Haven, and Middlesex Counties.

Dementia paralytica is increased in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, but is decreased remarkably in most of the other counties.

Melancholia shows an increase in Fairfield, Litchfield, Windham, and Hartford Counties, a decrease in the other counties.

Similar deductions can be made concerning the other psychoses.

Table XI.

Table XI combines the figures of Table X and gives the percentage of each psychosis from the different counties for the whole period. By comparing the figures of each psychosis with those of the population for the same county the differences in regard to the distribution of the psychoses for the whole period are seen.

1. Litchfield and Windham Counties show relatively very few cases of dementia præcox.

2. Windham County is relatively very low in all psychoses except imbecility and epilepsy.

3. Manic depressive insanity is quite evenly distributed throughout the State.

4. Senile dementia is most frequent in Middlesex and less frequent in New London County.

5. Litchfield, Windham, and New London Counties are comparatively free from alcoholic insanity.

6. Dementia paralytica is most abundant in Fairfield and

New London Counties, and relatively free from Litchfield, Tolland, and New Haven Counties.

7. Melancholia is less predominant in Windham and Tolland Counties.

Similar deductions may be made in regard to the other psychoses.

TABLE XI.
PERCENTAGE OF EACH PSYCHOSIS FROM TOWNS BY COUNTIES FOR
WHOLE PERIOD.

(To be compared with Average County Population.)

1868-1900.	Fairfield.	Litchfield.	Windham.	Tolland.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Middlesex.
Dementia Præcox . .	11.9%	10.4%	5.9%	6.2%	19.3%	11.2%	10.1%	9.2%
Manic depressive Ins'ty	12.7	13.2	5.8	4.7	16.0	13.0	10.0	11.2
Senile Dementia . .	9.8	11.2	5.4	5.9	22.4	13.4	3.8	17.6
Alcoholic Insanity .	10.8	7.7	2.1	5.5	21.8	11.8	5.8	13.2
Dementia Paralytica	14.3	5.7	8.3	4.9	17.8	5.5	13.6	5.2
Melancholia	12.2	15.4	5.7	4.9	16.7	19.2	10.2	9.0
Organic Dementia .	7.4	8.3	3.1	7.4	1.1	13.0	10.5	12.2
Epileptic Insanity .	12.2	15.2	9.0	8.3	18.6	10.1	9.5	10.6
Paranoia	3.2	15.1	6.1	8.6	20.1	20.0	3.3	10.7
Neurasthenia . . .	—	30.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	24.4	—	5.5
Imbecility	18.2	6.2	12.1	3.8	16.0	5.9	15.7	10.9
Other Psychoses . .	1.6	10.8	6.0	3.2	32.6	34.9	1.5	13.2
Aver. Co. Population	13.9%	15.4%	10.6%	6.7%	21.2%	14.0%	11.2%	6.6%

Table XII.

Table XIIIa gives the percentage of the various mental diseases from the cities for the whole period, also the percentage of the average population of the different cities for comparison. Hartford, Middletown, and New Haven are the leaders in nearly every psychosis. Alcoholic insanity, dementia paralytica, and neurasthenia show a very large relative percentage from Hartford, while from New Haven paranoia, imbecility, dementia paralytica, and manic depressive insanity are especially predominant.

Another interesting fact is apparent in the table; viz., that, where alcoholism and paralytic dementia are most prevalent, imbecility shows the largest percentage.

Table XIIb shows a comparison of the different psychoses from county and city, pointing out those psychoses which are most prevalent in each. The towns show much larger percentages of dementia præcox, manic depressive insanity, senile dementia, melancholia, epileptic insanity, and imbecility, while the cities furnish a larger majority of alcoholic insanity and dementia paralytica.

TABLE XII.

PERCENTAGES OF VARIOUS PSYCHOSES FROM EACH CITY FOR WHOLE PERIOD COMPARED WITH AVERAGE POPULATION OF EACH CITY, ALSO TOTAL PSYCHOSES OF CITIES COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE TOWNS.

XIIa.

	Dementia Præcox.	Manic Depres- sive Insanity.	Senile Dementia.	Alcoholic Insanity.	Dementia Paralytica.	Melancholia.	Organic Dementia.	Epileptic Insanity.	Paranoia.	Neurasthenia	Imbecility.	Other Psychoses.	Average Population.
nsania . .	1.5%	1.3%	.6%	1.4%	.8%	1.1%	.7%	1.0%	2.0%	—	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%
ridgeport .	8.2	9.8	7.3	8.6	10.7	10.0	9.2	12.5	8.1	—	8.4	6.8	12.6
anbury . .	4.0	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.7	2.5	5.3	4.6	1.0	7.6	6.3	2.0	14.0
erby . . .	2.2	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.6	1.0	15.3	1.0	—	2.1
artford . .	21.4	15.2	15.3	22.9	20.1	20.6	17.6	15.1	19.2	23.0	15.7	22.4	14.7
eriden . .	4.8	6.5	7.0	4.5	6.8	9.1	5.3	7.2	4.0	15.3	4.2	4.7	6.1
iddletown	4.7	6.3	12.3	11.9	3.4	4.7	10.0	10.4	7.1	7.6	6.3	8.8	3.7
ew Britain	4.2	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.7	5.5	6.9	2.0	5.1	—	5.2	4.7	4.9
ew Haven	23.4	24.4	15.3	19.1	25.3	20.0	16.9	20.3	28.5	23.0	27.3	25.1	21.6
ew London	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.8	6.4	3.6	2.3	3.1	3.0	—	3.1	.6	3.5
orwalk . .	3.5	2.2	4.0	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	2.6	4.0	—	4.2	2.7	4.4
orwich . .	5.8	4.7	11.3	4.7	2.5	7.7	8.4	7.2	7.1	—	1.0	5.4	5.8
itnam . . .	.9	1.0	.3	—	.4	1.1	—	2.6	2.0	7.6	1.0	2.7	1.6
amford . .	2.8	3.6	3.3	1.1	1.7	4.4	5.3	1.0	1.0	—	4.2	2.7	3.8
aterbury .	8.8	6.2	6.4	10.7	7.2	3.0	5.3	6.2	5.1	—	9.4	8.1	8.8

XIIb.

	Dementia Præcox.	Manic Depres- sive Insanity.	Senile Dementia.	Alcoholic Insanity.	Dementia Paralytica.	Melancholia.	Organic Dementia.	Epileptic Insanity.	Paranoia.	Neurasthenia.	Imbecility.	Other Psychoses.	Average Population.
tal Cities	28.9%	21.9%	7.2%	10.2%	5.6%	8.7%	3.1%	4.6%	2.3	.3	2.3	3.5	51.6
tal Towns	29.9	23.3	9.1	6.1	4.3	9.0	3.6	5.1	2.4	.4	3.4	3.1	48.4

Table XIII.

Table XIII gives the percentages of each nationality from the towns and cities by periods for each psychosis. The more important points disclosed by these tables are as follows: (1) the native cases of dementia præcox from the towns are relatively much larger than those from the cities for each period: the average percentage from the towns is approximately 68, that of the cities is 53. (2) The majority of the dementia præcox Irish for each of the periods is from the cities. (3) The natives are much more largely represented in manic depressive insanity by the towns, while the Irish, as in dementia præcox, come more largely from the cities. This is largely true of all the other nationalities in each of the psychoses. (4) Senile dementia among the natives is largely a product of the suburban population; this is especially characteristic in the third decade. The towns in this decade furnish 66.2 per cent. of the native cases of senile dementia, while the cities furnished only 38.7 per cent. The Irish in this decade furnished 44.3 per cent. of the cases of senility from the cities. Another striking fact in regard to senile dementia among the Irish is the great increase in the percentage in the last period: whereas in the period from 1868-1880 the Irish furnished in the towns only 5 per cent. of the seniles, and in the cities only 22.9 per cent., they furnished in the last decade 26.8 per cent. and 44.3 per cent. for the towns and cities respectively. (5) A comparison of this table with Table XIII² shows a relatively large percentage of dementia præcox cases from the cities. (6) Alcoholic insanity among the natives is relatively infrequent in the towns, while the Irish, on the other hand, from both towns, and cities, furnish a very large proportion of this psychosis. (7) Dementia paralytica is quite infrequent among both the native and the Irish in towns and cities, but is very prevalent among the English and Germans. Melancholia is largely represented by the Irish both from the towns

and cities. The Swedes, also, in the last decade, show a relatively large percentage of this psychosis. (8) Paranoia is largely a psychosis of the native and Irish, though the Germans and Swedes are represented to a large extent. (9) Epileptic insanity comes largely from the native population. The Irish are particularly free from this form of psychosis. (10) Neurasthenia is practically a psychosis of the native and English.

TABLE XIII.

PERCENTAGE OF NATIONALITIES IN DIFFERENT PSYCHOSES BY DECADES FROM TOWNS AND CITIES.

	Towns.			Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Dementia Præcox:						
Native	66.2%	66.1%	71.2%	54.0%	50.5%	55.7%
Irish	23.3	20.8	11.3	37.7	33.4	21.8
English	3.3	1.0	2.4	.4	4.5	2.0
German	2.5	3.1	3.0	5.1	5.0	7.7
Italian	.4	1.0	1.4	.4	—	1.8
Swedes	1.0	2.0	4.9	—	1.5	3.1
French	.4	.5	.2	.4	.2	.5
Canadian	.8	2.0	1.8	.4	1.2	1.4
All Others	1.2	3.1	3.5	1.2	2.8	5.5
Manic Depressive Insanity:						
Native	66.0	66.6	67.9	59.0	56.4	52.0
Irish	23.4	16.2	9.3	28.5	35.5	20.6
English	3.8	3.7	4.8	1.9	5.3	4.3
German	4.3	4.5	3.9	8.4	7.8	7.9
Italian	—	.7	2.2	.6	.9	1.2
Swedes	.9	3.0	3.9	—	.6	3.3
French	—	.7	.8	.6	—	.2
Canadian	.4	1.8	1.4	—	.9	2.6
All Others	.9	2.2	5.3	.6	2.2	7.6
Senile Dementia:						
Native	84.6	69.8	66.2	64.6	57.1	38.7
Irish	5.0	17.1	26.8	22.9	24.4	44.3
English	2.5	3.4	4.3	4.1	7.1	3.9
German	—	3.4	1.8	2.	4.	7.3
Italian	—	—	—	—	1.	1.1
Swedes	—	.8	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadians	2.5	—	—	6.2	2.	2.2
All Others	5.0	5.1	.6	—	4.	2.2

TABLE XIII.—Continued.

	Towns.			Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Alcoholic Insanity:						
Native	60.0	47.7	58.3	63.0	43.9	57.8
Irish	28.6	40.2	26.6	27.3	40.4	29.1
English	5.7	4.4	3.3	8.2	2.1	1.4
German	—	1.4	3.3	1.3	9.2	5.2
Italian	—	—	1.6	—	.7	.9
Swedes	—	2.9	—	—	—	—
French	—	1.4	—	—	—	.4
Canadian	—	1.4	4.1	—	2.1	3.8
All Others	5.7	—	2.5	—	1.4	.9
ementia Paralytica:						
Native	52.0	73.8	65.6	56.8	55.4	62.5
Irish	27.9	12.3	15.6	13.7	21.6	13.3
English	7.9	1.5	4.6	9.8	1.3	2.5
German	12.0	4.6	1.5	3.9	10.8	8.3
Italian	—	—	3.1	—	2.7	.8
Swedes	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	.8
French	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	3.0	4.6	—	—	4.1
All Others	—	3.0	3.1	15.6	8.1	7.5
elancholia:						
Native	76.4	62.6	53.0	60.0	47.6	43.1
Irish	17.6	28.5	20.8	30.8	31.7	30.5
English	2.9	3.9	1.7	1.8	8.	7.7
German	1.4	2.3	7.8	5.4	8.7	9.5
Italian	—	—	.8	—	—	.6
Swedes	—	—	10.4	—	1.5	2.3
French	—	—	1.7	—	.8	1.1
Canadian	—	—	2.6	—	.8	2.3
All Others	1.4	2.3	.8	1.8	.8	2.3
rganic Dementia:						
Native	73.3	63.8	53.2	52.6	50.0	50.0
Irish	20.0	25.5	20.7	15.6	28.	27.1
English	—	—	2.5	5.2	10.	11.4
German	6.6	6.3	5.1	—	6.	8.5
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	1.4
Swedes	—	2.1	1.2	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—	4.	—
Canadian	—	2.1	2.5	—	2.	—
All Others	—	2.1	14.2	26.5	—	1.4
pileptic Insanity:						
Native	80.0	85.7	76.9	63.8	72.7	71.4
Irish	8.5	4.7	9.2	16.6	22.7	10.4
English	—	4.7	4.6	11.1	3.0	6.5
German	8.5	1.5	6.1	5.5	—	1.3
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	1.3
Swedes	—	1.5	—	—	—	1.3

TABLE XIII.—*Continued.*

	Towns.			Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	1886-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Epileptic Insanity: <i>(Continued)</i>						
French	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	3.0	2.7	1.5	1.3
All Others	2.8	1.5	—	—	—	6.5
Paranoia:						
Native	80.0	50.0	67.9	100.0	35.0	52.6
Irish	20.0	29.1	15.0	—	40.	31.5
English	—	—	3.7	—	10.	1.7
German	—	8.3	7.5	—	15.	5.2
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedes	—	4.1	3.7	—	—	1.7
French	—	—	—	—	—	1.7
Canadian	—	—	1.8	—	—	3.4
All Others	—	8.3	—	—	—	1.7
Neurasthenia:						
Native	83.3	83.3	80.0	100.0	100.0	71.4
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	14.2
English	—	16.6	20.0	—	—	—
German	—	—	—	—	—	14.2
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedes	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Others	16.6	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility:						
Native	68.7	84.2	92.9	80.0	85.7	86.8
Irish	25.	5.2	2.8	20.0	7.1	9.4
English	6.2	5.2	1.4	—	3.5	—
German	—	—	—	—	3.5	—
Italian	—	—	1.4	—	—	—
Swedes	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	1.4	—	—	—
All Others	—	5.2	—	—	—	3.7
Other Psychoses:						
Native	67.5	75.0	77.5	51.5	51.6	40.4
Irish	16.2	13.6	7.5	30.3	14.5	19.1
English	8.1	2.2	2.5	3.0	4.8	—
German	2.7	—	5.0	6.	8.	10.6
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedes	—	2.2	2.5	—	3.2	2.1
French	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
Canadian	—	—	5.0	—	1.6	6.3
All Others	5.4	6.8	—	9.	16.1	19.0

TABLE XIII².
PERCENTAGE OF INSANE FROM TOWNS AND CITIES BY DECADES.

	Towns.			Cities.		
	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.	1868-1880.	1880-1890.	1890-1900.
Ireland . . .	20.6%	19.4%	15.0%	29.4%	29.4%	23.6%
England . . .	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.9	4.5	3.5
France . . .	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4
Germany . . .	3.1	3.5	4.	5.2	6.5	7.0
Russia . . .	.0	.0	1.	.1	.2	1.8
Sweden . . .	.5	2.0	3.6	.0	.8	2.0
Italy	.1	.4	1.2	.5	.7	1.1
Other Nations	2.9	3.3	4.9	2.4	2.3	5.1
Total Foreign	31.0	32.6	33.1	41.0	44.9	44.5
Natives . . .	69.0	67.3	66.8	58.9	55.1	45.4

Table XIV.

A comparison of Table XIV¹ with XIV² reveals the following facts:—

1. Dementia præcox is less prevalent among the English and Germans both in the cities and towns, while a large percentage of the Italians, Swedes, and French belong to this psychosis.

2. The Irish and the Canadians are less prone to the manic depressive type of insanity. The natives, Germans, Italians, Swedes, and French are especially prone to this form of insanity.

3. Senile dementia is comparatively more prominent among the Irish and English, and less prominent among the other nationalities.

4. Alcoholic insanity occurs more frequently among the Irish and Canadians, less frequently among the natives and other nationalities.

5. Dementia paralytica is a mental disease most frequent among the English, Germans, Italians, and Canadians. The Irish, Swedes, and French are notably free from this psychosis.

6. Melancholia is remarkably frequent among the foreign population, except the Italians and Canadians, which are somewhat below the average in this psychosis.

7. Paranoia and imbecility are largely psychoses of the country, the former being most represented by the natives, Irish, Germans, and Swedes.

TABLE XIV.
PERCENTAGE OF EACH NATIONALITY IN EACH PSYCHOSIS BY TOWNS AND
CITIES FOR WHOLE PERIOD.

XIV¹.

	Native.	Irish.	English.	German.	Italian.	Swedes.	French.	Canadian.	Others.
Dementia Præcox:									
Town	29.9%	29.5%	19.2%	25.6%	40.7%	40.2%	33.3%	33.9%	29.1%
City	28.3	31.2	18.5	28.0	34.3	45.0	33.3	20.5	27.3
Manic Depressive In-									
sanity:									
Town	23.1	20.0	21.9	28.9	37.0	29.2	41.6	20.7	26.2
City	22.0	19.5	23.4	26.1	28.1	31.3	13.3	20.5	24.8
Senile Dementia:									
Town	9.2	10.4	10.5	5.7	—	1.2	—	1.8	7.7
City	7.0	10.5	9.8	6.6	9.3	—	—	13.2	4.9
Alcoholic Insanity:									
Town	5.1	11.0	7.8	4.1	7.4	2.4	8.3	11.3	4.8
City	10.3	12.8	7.4	9.2	9.3	—	6.6	16.1	2.4
Dementia Paralytica:									
Town	4.3	4.0	5.2	5.7	7.4	2.4	—	9.4	3.8
City	6.5	3.6	5.5	7.3	9.3	1.9	—	7.3	14.2
Melancholia:									
Town	8.0	11.5	7.8	11.5	3.7	14.6	16.6	5.6	4.8
City	7.4	10.0	14.8	11.0	3.1	11.7	20.	7.3	3.7
Organic Dementia:									
Town	3.4	4.8	1.7	6.6	—	2.4	—	5.6	11.6
City	3.1	3.3	8.6	3.3	3.1	—	13.	1.4	3.7
Epileptic Insanity:									
Town	5.5	1.9	5.2	6.6	—	1.2	—	3.7	1.9
City	5.7	2.6	6.7	1.1	3.1	1.9	—	4.4	3.1
Paranoia:									
Town	2.3	2.7	1.7	4.1	—	3.6	—	1.8	1.9
City	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.2	—	1.9	6.6	2.9	.6
Neurasthenia:									
Town	.5	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	.9
City	.4	.1	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility:									
Town	4.5	1.2	3.5	—	3.7	—	—	1.8	1.9
City	3.7	.9	.6	.3	—	—	—	—	1.2
Other Psychoses:									
Town	3.3	2.4	4.3	2.4	—	2.4	—	3.7	4.8
City	3.0	2.5	2.4	4.4	—	5.8	6.6	5.8	13.6

XIV².

PERCENTAGE OF EACH PSYCHOSIS FROM TOWNS AND CITIES FOR WHOLE PERIOD.

	Towns.	Cities.
Dementia Præcox	28.7%	29.3%
Manic Depressive Insanity . . .	22.6	22.5
Senile Dementia	8.6	8.2
Alcoholic Insanity	6.0	10.7
Dementia Paralytica	4.2	6.2
Melancholia	8.7	8.4
Organic Dementia	3.8	3.5
Epilepsy	4.7	4.5
Paranoia	2.2	.3
Neurasthenia	3.4	2.4
Imbecility	3.4	.9
Other Psychoses	2.9	6.0

Table XV.

Table XV gives the ages at which the different psychoses are prone to appear. The entire range of the age at which dementia præcox appears in different individuals is from ten to fifty years, although the great majority, nearly 80 per cent. of those suffering from this mental disease, have the psychosis between twenty and forty. The largest number, nearly 50 per cent., are afflicted first between the ages of twenty and thirty.

Manic depressive insanity and epilepsy have the widest range of onset. The range of the former is from ten to seventy years. The largest percentage of cases, approximately 80 per cent., however, have an onset between the years twenty to fifty. The range of epilepsy is from one to seventy, the largest percentage of cases having an onset between ten and forty.

Alcoholic insanity occurs between the ages twenty and seventy, the onset of the greatest number of cases being between thirty and forty. This psychosis appears relatively later in the towns than in the cities.

Senile dementia occurs most frequently between the ages of sixty and seventy in the country, and seventy and eighty in the city.

Dementia paralytica appears most frequently between the ages of forty and fifty.

Melancholia is most frequent between the ages forty and fifty.

Paranoia makes its appearance earlier in the country than in the city, and is most frequent between the ages of thirty and forty.

TABLE XV.

AGES AT WHICH THE DIFFERENT PSYCHOSES ARE MOST PRONE TO APPEAR.

Years of Age.	1-10.	10-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80-80.
Dementia Præcox:									
Town	—	11.0%	47.6%	32.3%	8.2%	1.5%	—	—	—
City	—	11.4	49.3	30.4	7.7	1.0	—	—	—
Manic Depressive Insanity:									
Town	—	8.1	30.7	28.8	19.4	7.7	4.1%	.9	—
City	—	11.7	33.1	28.5	16.3	6.7	2.7	.5	—
Alcoholic Insanity:									
Town	—	—	19.9	31.7	25.3	17.6	5.4	—	—
City	—	—	24.2	37.4	24.5	8.3	5.3	—	—
Senile Dementia:									
Town	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	40.7	36.0	9.6
City	—	—	—	—	1.8	14.2	36.7	38.6	8.5
Dementia Paralytica:									
Town	—	—	5.1	37.6	40.4	15.4	1.9	—	—
City	—	—	7.1	33.9	41.9	13.8	2.6	—	—
Melancholia:									
Town	—	—	—	9.1	46.5	32.6	11.7	—	—
City	—	—	—	11.0	47.9	30.2	10.7	—	—
Organic Dementia:									
Town	—	—	12.9	9.6	19.4	37.1	20.9	—	—
City	—	—	12.3	11.5	20.0	20.7	22.3	9.2	3.8
Epileptic Insanity:									
Town	13.8%	21.7	23.8	17.5	11.6	8.9	2.6	—	—
City	11.1	23.2	28.0	19.5	8.4	5.8	3.6	—	—
Paranoia:									
Town	—	1.1	13.9	37.2	26.7	14.	8.0	—	—
City	—	—	8.3	38.5	31.2	15.6	6.2	—	—

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASES OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED IN THE INSTITUTION.

Duration.	Dementia Præcox.	Duration.	Dementia Paralytica.	Senile Dementia.	Melancholia.
1 year	28 cases	Under 1 year	33 cases	44 cases	31 cases
2 years	20 "	1 year	84 "	72 "	29 "
3 "	26 "	2 years	73 "	83 "	30 "
4 "	22 "	3 "	55 "	75 "	16 "
5 "	21 "	4 "	14 "	44 "	10 "
6 "	29 "	5 "	13 "	34 "	10 "
7 "	17 "	Over 6	29 "	24 "	6 "
8 "	16 "	7 "		14 "	8 "
9 "	8 "	8 "		19 "	6 "
10 "	16 "	Over 9		57 "	48 "
11 "	14 "				
12 "	17 "				
13 "	16 "				
14 "	12 "				
15 "	10 "				
16 "	12 "				
17 "	8 "				
18 "	9 "				
19 "	6 "				
20 "	7 "				
21 "	6 "				
22 "	8 "				
23 "	5 "				
24 "	4 "				
25 "	4 "				
26 "	0 "				
27 "	4 "				
28 "	3 "				
29 "	3 "				
30+	31 "				
Total	382 cases		301 cases	466 cases	194 cases

Table XVI.

Table XVI gives the relative duration of the four most important mental diseases. The figures include only those cases which have died in the institution, and of the cases of dementia præcox entering the institution from 1868–1900, approximately 17.2 per cent. have died in the institution; of the cases of paralytica dementia, 75.6 per cent.; of senile dementia, 72.4 per cent.; and of the cases of melancholia, 29.8 per cent. (1) Of the cases of dementia præcox 52.6 per cent. have died before the psychosis had a duration of ten years. (2) 81.2 per cent. of the cases of dementia paralytica had a course of four years or less. (3) Only 75.3 per cent. of the senile cases died within five years,* and (4) nearly 50 per cent. of the cases of melancholia died within two years.

Table XVII.

Table XVII shows in general the relation of heredity to the different forms of insanity and gives the hereditary factors at the different ages of onset of the mental diseases. The table is worthy of considerable study, and only a few facts will be selected for this general survey. (1) Manic depressive insanity shows the highest percentage of hereditary cases, 49.9 per cent.; paranoia and dementia præcox follow with 44.6 and 42.5 per cent. respectively. (2) Organic dementia and alcoholic psychoses represent the lowest hereditary psychoses.

A more careful study of the table reveals the interesting fact that the hereditary influences are greatest at the age when the psychoses are most prone to appear. To illustrate this, the diagrams following Table XVII have been prepared. In these diagrams the ordinates represent the ages of onset of the mental diseases, and the abscissas the percentages of hereditary cases. The white in a similar manner represents the number of cases having their onsets at the different ages.

* Senile cases as classified in the tables include also pre-senile dementia.

Age of Onset. I-10	Dementia Præcox.		Manic Depressive.		Alcoholic.		Senile Dementia.		Dementia Paralytica.		Melan- cholia.		Organic Dementia.		Epileptic.		Paranoia.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Hereditary Non-hereditary	+														14	33.3		
	-														28			
10-20	+	92	49.7	59	42.4				2	18.1			7	50.0	16	32.0	6	50.0
	-	93		80					9				7		34		6	
20-30	+	297	42.0	177	46.3	34	40.0											
	-	410		205		51												
30-40	+	135	36.3	181	56.5	45	34.0		22	31.8	10	26.3	4	23.3	14	36.8	24	48.9
	-	237		139		87			47		28		11		24		25	
40-50	+	37	42.5	80	47.6	25	27.7		32	36.3	90	37.9	14	46.6	4	17.4	13	39.4
	-	40		88		65			56		147		16		19		20	
50-60	+	32	62.8	70	55.1	11	25.6	17	15	36.5	61	41.5	11	22.9	7	41.1	9	47.3
	-	13		57		32		44	26		86		37		10		10	
60-70	+					2	13.3	58			19	36.5	9	25.7	3	42.8	2	25.0
	-					13		89			33		26		4		6	
70-80	+							48										
	-							98										
80-90	+							31.8										
	-							15										
Total Heredity		42.5%		40.9%		32.0%		34.5%		34.4%		37.9%		31.7%		33.8%		44.6%

Dementia Praecox
Black line shows Percentages
of Hereditary Cases
Red line shows Psychoses.

Periodical Insanity.

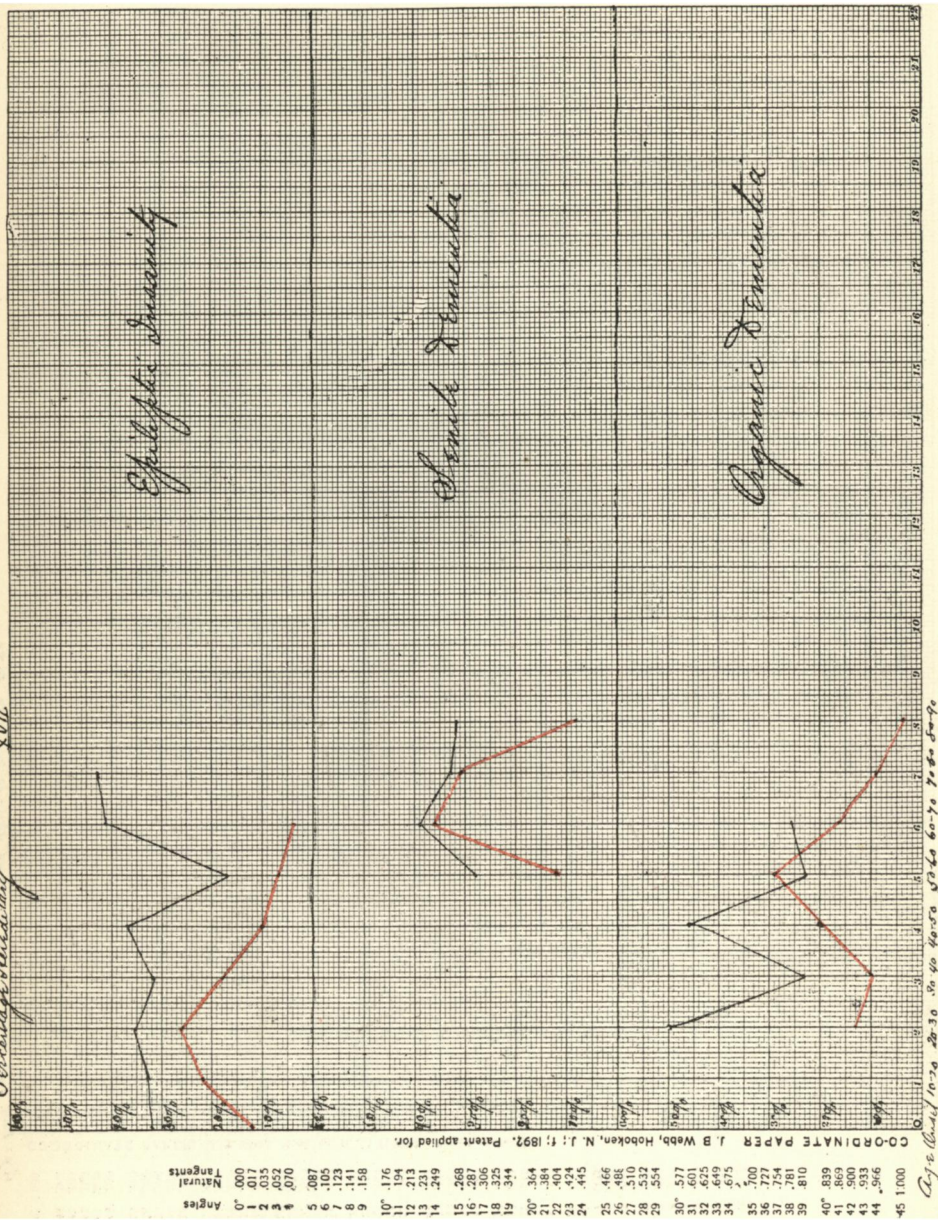
Melancholia.

Angles
Natural

0° .000
1 .017
2 .035
3 .052
4 .070
5 .087
6 .105
7 .123
8 .141
9 .158
10° .176
11 .194
12 .213
13 .231
14 .249
15 .268
16 .286
17 .305
18 .325
19 .344
20° .364
21 .384
22 .404
23 .424
24 .445
25 .466
26 .488
27 .510
28 .532
29 .554
30° .577
31 .601
32 .625
33 .649
34 .675
35 .700
36 .727
37 .754
38 .781
39 .810
40° .839
41 .868
42 .900
43 .933
44 .966
45 1.000

COORDINATE PAPER. J. B. Webb, Hoboken, N. J.; 1892. Patent applied for.

Angles 1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 61-70 71-80 81-90



Angles
Targets

0° 000
1 017
2 032
3 047
4 070
5 087
6 105
7 123
8 141
9 158
10° 176
11 194
12 213
13 231
14 249
15 268
16 286
17 306
18 325
19 344

Patent applied for.

CO-ORDINATE PAPER. J. B. Webb, Hoboken, N. J. 1892.

20° 364
21 384
22 404
23 424
24 445
25 466
26 488
27 510
28 532
29 554
30° 577
31 601
32 625
33 649
34 675
35 700
36 727
37 751
38 781
39 810
40° 839
41 868
42 900
43 933
44 966
45 1000

Dominica Paralytica

Alcoholic Insanity

Paranoia

TABLE XVIII.
PSYCHOSES OF INSANE CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONS.

	Av. Per Cent. 1888- 1900.	Laborers.		Farmers.		Housewives.		Shop-hands.		Domestics.		Store Employees.		Teachers.	
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Dementia Præcox . .	29.0	288	32.3	195	29.9	411	22.5	363	35.6	271	43.3	18	24.6	21	28.6
Manic Depressive In- saniety	22.5	155	17.4	155	23.7	531	29.1	228	22.0	166	26.6	19	26.0	27	36.0
Alcoholic Insanity . .	8.3	142	15.9	30	4.6	83	4.6	109	10.5	15	2.4	6	8.2	—	—
Senile Dementia . .	8.4	64	7.1	85	13.0	208	11.4	42	4.0	43	6.9	4	5.5	1	1.3
Dementia Paralytica .	5.2	53	5.9	26	4.0	44	2.4	73	7.0	5	.8	6	8.2	1	1.3
Melancholia	8.5	52	5.8	39	6.	291	15.9	68	6.6	56	8.9	5	6.8	11	14.7
Organic Dementia . .	3.6	46	5.1	33	5.1	45	2.5	39	3.8	6	.9	6	8.2	—	—
Epileptic Insanity . .	4.6	30	3.3	35	5.3	38	2.0	36	3.5	23	3.7	5	6.8	2	2.7
Other Psychoses . .	10.6	61	6.8	54	8.3	173	9.5	78	7.5	40	6.4	4	5.5	12	16.0
Total		891		652		1,824		1,036		625		73		75	

Table XVIII.

Table XVIII reveals the following: (1) The laborers, shop-hands, and domestics who become insane are especially prone to dementia præcox, while there are relatively few housewives, store employees, and teachers afflicted with this form of mental disease. (2) Periodical insanity is most frequent among the housewives, domestics, store employees, and teachers, and comparatively infrequent among the laborers. (3) Alcoholic insanity is more prominent among the laborers and shop-hands. (4) Senile dementia is very prominent among the insane farmers and housewives and notably infrequent in the remaining occupations. (5) Dementia paralytica is proportionately large among the shop-hands and the store employees. (6) Melancholia is largely a mental disease among housewives and teachers. (7) Organic dementia is most frequent among laborers, farmers, and store employees. (8) Epileptic insanity is markedly infrequent among the housewives and teachers.

Appendix.

The table in the appendix is added for the purpose of direct comparison of the insane population of the State for the various periods by counties and general nativity with the insane computed in a similar manner. It will be noticed that, although Windham County in the first period had a very large percentage of foreigners, it had a very low percentage of insane. In the next decade, however, there is a large increase of the foreign insane from this county, and the percentage of increase in the insane is the largest in the State.

This table also gives the increase of insane compared with the increase of population, and shows that, whereas from 1880 to 1890 there was a larger proportional increase of insane, from 1890 to 1900 the proportional increase has been very slight.

APPENDIX.

SUMMARY OF EACH COUNTY BY PERIODS AND GENERAL NATIVITY.

	State's Insane.	State's Population.	Foreign Insane.	Foreign Population.	Population Insane.	Increase Insane.	Increase Population.
Fairfield:							
1868-1880	15.0%	17.9%	33.3%	18.6%	.19%		
1880-1890	16.9	20.1	34.2	22.8	.30	112.6%	33.9%
1890-1900	15.9	20.2	35.4	24.8	.30	25.1	22.7
1868-1900	16.1		34.6				
Litchfield:							
1868-1880	5.5	8.3	21.5	14.2	.15		
1880-1890	5.5	7.1	32.2	18.5	.27	88.6	3.0
1890-1900	5.3	7.0	27.3	21.8	.29	27.5	18.6
1868-1900	5.4		27.9				
Windham:							
1868-1880	2.1	7.0	9.6	24.4	.07		
1880-1890	3.3	6.0	25.0	26.9	.19	183.9	2.9
1890-1900	2.9	5.1	32.0	27.0	.21	17.0	3.7
1868-1900	2.9		26.1				
Tolland:							
1868-1880	3.8	3.8	21.8	19.5	.22		
1880-1890	3.4	3.3	40.2	23.0	.36	67.2	4.0
1890-1900	2.6	2.6	32.5	23.5	.38	3.2	2.2
1868-1900	3.1		33.0				
Hartford:							
1868-1880	20.3	20.1	41.1	22.8	.21		
1880-1890	20.4	19.7	41.3	24.6	.37	88.9	17.3
1890-1900	22.7	21.0	47.7	27.5	.41	47.9	32.7
1868-1900	21.5		45.1				
New Haven:							
1868-1880	25.0	23.5	40.1	23.8	.22		
1880-1890	27.3	28.0	43.7	22.5	.35	107.3	33.5
1890-1900	26.7	29.6	42.9	28.9	.35	28.8	28.7
1868-1900	26.7		42.7				
New London:							
1868-1880	11.0	11.7	37.1	10.9	.22		
1880-1890	8.3	10.2	37.2	21.4	.28	33.5	4.7
1890-1900	8.7	9.1	32.2	22.2	.37	39.0	7.9
1868-1900	9.1		35.0				
Middlesex:							
1868-1880	11.1	5.7	31.0	16.7	.44		
1880-1890	8.6	5.2	30.7	27.6	.59	46.2	11.0
1890-1900	6.7	4.5	30.5	22.4	.57	3.4	5.6
1868-1900	8.2		30.7				
Total:							
1868-1880	100.	100.	36.2	20.8	.22		
1880-1890	100.	100.	38.7	26.1	.35	87.8	19.8
1890-1900	100.	100.	39.5	26.2	.36	33.1	21.7
1868-1900	100.		38.6				

In giving out the results of this study, the author realizes the incompleteness of the work from a sociological standpoint. A complete work would necessarily inquire into the causes and relate the facts disclosed to the sociological factors which are inherent in the various communities making up the State. Whatever deductions have been made and whatever conclusions have been drawn, it is necessary to keep in mind, are based on the figures for Connecticut only, and they may be subject to considerable variation, when other States are studied in the same way. The deductions are not general; for, to be such, it would be incumbent upon a single individual to go laboriously over the histories of the insane of many States. The figures are given out for Connecticut, however, with the hope that the alien of other States may be more thoroughly and systematically studied in the future than in the past, and that the sociological, environmental, and personal causes which incite mental disturbances may soon be disclosed for the benefit of a humanized people.